# Thirty-Nine Hundred Physicians Prescribe "Hyomei."

### THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Over One Million People Use It Daily During the Winter Months.

### WHY?

Because It Is Known to Physicians as the Only Germicide Which Can Be Inhaled.

### BECAUSE

It Is Known to the Druggists as the Only Advertised Treatment Ever Endorsed by the Medical Profession.

### THE PEOPLE USE IT

Because They Know It Will Cure Them of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, or Their Money Will Be Refunded.

For the beacht of the hundreds of men and women who cannot understand the wonderful success of "Hyomei" in curing diseases of the air passages and lungs, and its adoption by the medical profession throughout the country, we will explain:

This treatment was founded upon the knowledge that air, and dry air only, can enter the bronchial tubes and lungs; it at once commended itself to all scientific and medical men, who, after a few trials, found in "Hyomei" a new germicide of sufficient power to kill at once the bacilli of catarrh, bronchitis and consumption, and at the same time volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed by the patient, yet leaving it free from moisture, thus enabling the cure to reach every part of the passages in the head and throat and penetrate to the minutest air cells in the lungs. THIS HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, and the results which followed showed that at last the true treatment for diseases of the respiratory organs had been found. This was but a few short months ago, yet today the R. T. Booth Company can produce fifty testimonials for every one shown by any treatment heretofore known, although they have been in existence for years.

The reason for this is plain. First, moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes or lungs, consequently the treatments given with sprays, douches, atomizers or vapors do not reach the discased parts. Secondly, the bacilli of catarrh, bronchitis and consumption grow with almost inconceivable rapidity in a few hours; hence, treatments, ever once every day, cannot prevent their increase; whereas, Booth's Inhaler, carried in the pocket, can be used at all times and in any piace, every inbalation carrying death to the germs which cause the disease. These removed, the healing of the mucous membrane begins and continues until a permanent cure is effected, which seldom requires but a few weeks in

### IT IS GUARANTEED.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, \$1.00; trial size, 25c. Extra bottles "Hyomei." 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist. AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Malled free. Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure GUARANTEED, 50c. Folder mailed

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

### IN CHESS CIRCLES.

at the local Chess Club four battles were waged this week, none of them easy. It is onceded all around that it is the strongest test the club championship, and every man is playing for all he is worth, some for top the windup. A very few went into the the standard of the best, but with a chivalrous feeling that they wanted a good, stiff brush, even if they were defeated, and for the splendid practice that necessarily goes with such play. With these the rivalry is to keep out of last place. Besides the five prizes ordinarily given in club contests. another and worthy prize is a set of loaded chessmen, that goes to the winner of the most brilliantly won game. In the games this week Walker beat Harris. Gwyer beat Boykin, after a spirited con-test. Hanna beat W. H. Smith, and Dr. Hodges beat Tibbetts in an intricate game, given below. Capt. O'Farrell and Adair stuck to their game till past midnight, and then adjourned it in a position in which neither has any apparent advantage. Mr. Boykin last night beat Capt. O'Far-

KF 1	Haune	W- n-1		J. W.	Thomas		on.	
T. I	Lyman	- 1	0	C 13	cody	ref	1	3
F. I	Lyman 3. Walke Sournin. 4. Tibbet	t. 312	100	W. A	17111	100	î	3
V	Sournin	212	12	J. C.	Boykl	n	1	3
E	1. Tibbet	15. 2	1	L. D	13176		0	1
11	H. Smith	ovo ib	1.0	0.00 E	CF E 22	T 4-11	(4)	- 1
275.	Hodges.			Allen	Pren	er	0	1
	L Adair.							

ter beat Mr. Smith and Mr. Crofts won from Mr. Turner. Messrs. John Prender, W. B. Mundelle and W. E. Thomas have

Wen Lost,	Won Lost
A. E. Crofts 1 0 L B. S	mith . 1 1
Dr. Bradley 1 0 J. P. Ca	imphell 0 1
S. W. Tucker 1 1 C. H. T.	mner. 0 1
G. S. Rafter 1 1	_
The game between Mr. Th	
Modges, referred to above, ru	ns as follows:
Opening-Ruy Lo	pez.

0	pening-	Ruy Lopez.	
Titberts, 1 P. K4 2 Kt. KR3 3 B Kt5 4 Castles 5 P R3 6 P Q1 7 P Q5 8 P KR3 11 Kt. 42 12 P R3 13 B K2 15 Kt. Kt4 16 P R5 17 Kt. Kt.	Kt - Kt3 P - KR3 Kt - Q R - K2 Cascles Q - R5 P - Q3 B - Kt4 Q - R5 P - KR4 Rt - R5 P - KR4 RxP - KR4 RxP - KR4	19 PxK1 20 K1xB 21 R - K300 22 BxB 23 PxP 24 K1 - K7ch 25 Q Q3 26 BxQ 27 K - R2 28 B - K4 20 K - K1 30 K - B2 31 K - K3 32 P - K63 33 R - B3	P - KR4 PxK1 KixB P - Ki3 R - Kt2 QxQ Kt - Rdet Kt - B5 R - Reh R - R5 R - Reh R - R7 QR - R6et R - R6et R - R6et R - R7 mat
too lift that I	Kt. retreats	Black wins on	the follow

ing move by B. B5 so that opposing bishop

Opening-Ponziana

	the minute	romanama.	
6 PAP 7 B B4	P. K4 R: QR1 P. Q1 P. Q1 P. E1; Q-Q5 Q-P. Q-K5-66 B-K3 Q-K5-66 C-anths (Q6 KK1 - K2 K1 - F4 P-QK14 P-QK14 P-QK14 P-QK14 P-QK14 P-QK14 P-QK14 P-QK14 P-QK14 R: K62 R	31 Kt B4 32 KB K 33 Kt R6ch 34 KtxB	FxP K1 - R5 K1 - R5 K1 - R5 K1 - R5 K2 - R5 K3 - R5 K4 - R5 K4 - R5 K4 - R5 K4 - R5 K4 - R5 K5 - R5

Pillsbury's Remarkable Memory With such a memory as Pillsbury has, ! is hor small wonder that, coupled with hi well-known genius for the game, he

The day after his exhibitions at the club e spent the evening there in a social way He went over some of his hardest games of the previous day, calling them off from memory putting in comments on the vawent along. Those who on the attack and replies in given situa-tions, which he answered for them, adding tions which he answered for them, adding some little traps that could be laid for the unwary. One student of the game after-

that one evening that would stick than he could have done in a month's study of the books and games. Mr. Pillsbury's manner

books and games. Mr. Pillsbury's manner is pleasant and quick to the numerous questions thrown at him, with some little inside information thrown in that is amusing to the hearer, but would hurt somebody's susceptibilities if published.

But the feat that most caught the admiration of his hearers was an exercise in memory outside of the game. Three individuals reserved. viduals prepared each a list of ten words that were slowly read off to him, and then he would be asked for a certain number. and this would be varied by asking th number of a certain word; and after thus criss-crossing he was asked for the entire list. His answer was ready every time, the amazement of his hearers.

published a problem as Pillsbury's. It turned out to be one of Lloyd's composi-tions. The Leader claims to have Mr. Pills bury's letter saying that it was his own. The Brooklyn Eagle showed the statement to Pillsbury, who says he never saw the problem before and never wrote a letter to who says he never saw the

Twenty of Harvard's chess players had match with the Chess Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A. recently, and lost, 642 to 1242 with one game undetermined.

It is said that Schiffers, the well-known Russian player, who taught Tschigorin the tricks of the game, only to be outmatched by his pupil, is demented, and he has been placed in an asslum. They appear to put a chessist in the lockup on small process. a chessist in the lockup on small provoca-tion over there, as Steinitz can testify. Per-haps he is suspected of having a king other than the truly anointed one.

A standar	rd game-A	Andersen vs. Ruy Lopez.	Paulsen:
Anderssen. 1 P-K4	Paulsen. P-K4 Kt-QB3 P-OR3	Anderssen, 17 PxKtP 18 Kt-B4 19 PxP	Paulsen. PxQP PxKP BxP(e) P-KF4 R-B2 Q-Q3 KxKt QR-KB(f) Kt-B3 P-KR4 RxB R-Q2 QxKtP K-R2 R-Q2 Resigns.

(a) Considered inferior to Kt-B3.
(b) Steinftz considered that Black has now the better game and should have played Q-Q2 or R-The Berlin Schachzeltung points out that Q Q3 was the move here.
(d) A profound combination, of which this is the inception.

(e) This magnificent combination is charming and (f) If PxQ; 25 RxRch, K—R; 26 BxKt and wins.

Living Chess of Old.

There appears to be a general impression on the part of the public that a tournament with living chess pieces in a modern invention, but that is a popular error. Rabelais, in the 24th and 25th chapters of The game between Messes, Harris and the fifth book, describes three games played with men and women representing the pleces, and Dr. Hyde that Don John of Austria (about 1555) had a chamber with a checkered pavement of black and white marble upon which living men moved at his direction, according to the laws of

One of the most curious exhibitions was the comedy of the "Game of Chess" produced at Shake peare's theater in 1610, and represented nine days successively, a long run at that time. Its career was suddenly stopped when it was discovered that the "Fai Bishop" was a caricature of an ecclessatic who held two easy beggarly preferments and that the Black Knight was a satire upon the ambassador from Spain to James I. Not only was the play sup-pressed, but the unlucky author sent to prison and remained there until the following petition to the king obtained his re

A harmless game, coined only for delight Was played twixt the black house and the The white house won: yet still the black

doth brag. -They had the power to put me in the bag. Tise but your royal hand, 'twill set me free,
Tis but the moving of a man—that's me.
—Celtic Times.

Story of the Conjure Woman. An interesting reading was given last right at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church by Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, au-

ther of "The Conjure Woman" and other

Wireless Telegraphy a Success Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

WORK OF A WASHINGTON MAN

Messages Were Sent Over a Distance of Twenty Miles.

MAHLON LEWIS' DISCOVERY

The recent wonderful achievements of M Marconi have attracted world-wide attenion, and our own government has just se cured his personal services for the application of his invention to provide communi-

cation between Key West and Havana and

to extend it to all the West Indies. In some quarters it is said that this is a lovel invention, never before dreamed of, and that Marconi is the first to propose it. Others claim that it has long been known o be feasible, and experiments are referred to by many scientific investigators in the same line. Undoubtedly of this latter class our own Prof. Joseph Henry would hold first place, for he demonstrated in 1842 the making of signals from considerable dis-

tances and through many obstacles. But it is not my purpose to discuss the cientific aspects of the case, but to furnish purely historical facts and to prove that Mahlon Loomis, an American, and a citizen of Washington, is entitled to a large hare of credit.

Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

On the 30th of July, 1872, a patent was granted by the United States government to Mahlon Loomis of Washington, D. C., for a new and improved mode of telegraphing, and of generating light, heat and motive power. This patent declares the intive power. This patent declares the in-vention or discovery to consist in utilizing natural electricity and establishing an elec-trical current or circuit for telegraphic and other purposes without the aid of wires, artificial batteries or cables to form such circuit. It was further described as dis-pensing with the usual wires and in using the earth as one-half the circuit and the continuous electrical elegant. continuous electrical element far above the earth's surface for the other part of the circuit. The means provided for reaching the upper stratum of electricity was the erection of towers, high poles, kites or other apparatus on mountain or hilltops or elevated places. levated places.

The use of vertical wires was required to onduct the electricity from the upper atmosphere to ordinary telegraphic instru-ments at the earth's surface, the interrup-tion of continuity of the fluid at one end being recognized by a similar apparatus at

This broad claim of utilizing natural elec-tricity from elevated points for telegraphic purposes would seem to cover the whole ground of wireless telegraphy and to pre-cede, antedate and cover all recent achive-ments in this field.

### Successful Experiments.

Loomis, having procured his patent, enfeavored to secure financial aid to put his plain into practical operation, but he met jeers, rebuffs and opposition alike from the scientist, the capitalist and especially the telegraph companies. He succeeded, however, in enlisting the sympathy of several congressmen and in demonstrating by actual experiment in the summer of 1872 by telegraphing between two distant stations fourteen miles apart, without wires, on spurs of the Blue Ridge, Virginia, by elevating a kite on each mountain, the by elevating a kite on each mountain, the string of which was a small copper wire at-tached to a galvanometer, each ground end

lying in water.

In the Washington Chronicle of November 10, 1872, the following appears:

"Professor Loomis has the true idea, and t will eventually revolutionize the whole system of telegraphy.

"Loomis' aerial system has just been tried on lines of different lengths, with variable, out perfectly satisfactory, results. On a lne of 400 miles lineal distance (800 miles arcuit) the tests were perfectly satisfac-ory at an elevation of 2,100 feet. At a mountain elevation of 1.200 feet the and results were very strong at a distance of fourteen miles. These experiments were made simply by kites covered with light gauze wire of copper, held with a very fine string or tether of the same maerial, the lower end of which formed good connection with the ground by lying in fine a pool of water.
"Two galvanometers were in circuit con-

ection at the two different stations and each impulse or indication was as perfect as that of the Atlantic cable, though requiring very nice manipulation."
The Hartford, Conn., Times, in calling atention to the subject, said:

For Twenty Miles.

"Loomis built a kind of a telescopic tower at the top of two high hilltops, about twenty miles distant, and from them put up a steel rod, by which a certain aerial urrent of electricity was reached. For months at a time he has been able to telegraph from one tower to another. . . . Of late he has done all his talking to his assistant, twenty miles away from him, he connection being aerial only. Thus his great claim was proved and the

demonstration ought to have removed the prevailing skepticism as to the reality of its discovery.

Some time before he had secured his pat-Loomis had memorialized Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable him to establish the practicability of wireless

Mr. Charles Sumner, in presenting the petition in the Senate, said that "It is certainly a great case of moonshine or it is the progress of invenmarks an epoch in the progress of inven-After considerable discussion as to its

appropriate reference it was referred to the committee on patents.

Senator Pomeroy ventured to indorse the Loomis scheme. He said: "I believe in it. I have seen two or three experiments and I think there is something in it. I have seen it tested in a small way and I am inclined to think it will succeed." was successively referred to committee on commerce and the committee on foreign relations, from the latter of Sumner reported adversely

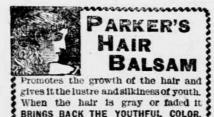
### and it was defeated. Efforts in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, howver, Leomis' plan met with quite a different reception. It was championed by Representative John A. Bingham of Ohio, who introduced a bill to incorporate the "Loomis Aerial Telegraph Co.," and it was referred first to the committee on commerce and then to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. O. D. Conger of Michigan made a strong plea for the passage of the bill. In a long speech, full of brilliant passages

and scientific and classical quotations, an earnest appeal for fair treatment of the inventor was made. He said: "The may come when it will be the pro honor of those gentlemen who now listen with dreamy indifference to the hopes and spirations of this inventor of the aerial telegraph system to have had their names with this immortal discovery by coupled with this immortal discovery by even the empty encouragement of a reetant affirmative vote.

He said: "There are more things in heaver and earth than our philosophy has dr of. We do not know over what ruths we are stumbling every day of our



It prevents Dandruff and hair falling

and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

## of eternal wisdom, which we only see dimly and shadowy as a dream—an intellectual

After further consideration the House adjourned without action, but the next day Mr. Conger called it up, and the bill was passed without opposition. When it reached the Senate, Mr. H. B. Anthony of Rhode Island took a lively interest in its consideration, and it was finally adopted by yeas, 20; neys, 12

Incorporated in the District. The bill was signed by the President on he 21st of January, 1873. It incorporates the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company, with Mahlon Loomis, Alex. Elliott, Wm. N. Chamberlain of Washington city, P. R. Amidon of Boston and Isaiah Lukens of Amidon of Boston and Isalah Lukens of Delaware as corporators with full powers, limited, however, to the District of Columbia, and not to be exercised within any state except by its consent. The capital stock was \$200,000, with limit of \$2,-000,000. It declares the business and objects of the corporation shall be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity to be used in telegraphing, generating light, heat and motive power, and otherwise to make and operate

power, and otherwise to make and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

Loomis now having obtained his patent and act of incorporation devoted himself wholly to the promotion of his enterprise, but the times were unpropitious. The great financial collapse took place in New York and capitalists could not be induced to venture in such a chimerical project as this appeared to be. The limitation of his charter to the District of Columbia was especially unfortunate and ruinous.

Having sportified health money and hus-Having sacrificed health, money and bus-iness to this great idea, after several years' struggle he retired to a farm in Virginia to

await the day when others more fortunate than he should reap the glory. Loomis' Early Life.

Mahlon Loomis was born in Oppenheim, near Gloversville, Fulton county, N. Y., on the 21st of July, 1823. He was a son of Prof. Nathan Loomis of Springfield, Mass. He afterward removed to Butternuts, Lewis county, N. Y. His grandfather was a Baptist clergyman, and had a large famal Baptist cergyman, and mad a lage the lip of children and grandchildren, which he kept together and all lived in one house, which had fifty rooms. At length he decided to migrate and went to Springvale, near Lewinsville, about twenty miles from Washington, and purchased a large tract, which he divided riving each of his sons a which he divided, giving each of his sons a farm. At that time Mahlon Loomls was about ten years old. He had the benefit of the district school, but his education was almost wholly derived from his grandfather's and father's libraries and their instructions, for they were both men of culture, of New England stock, and fully versed in both modern and ancient history and literature, and possessed a remarkable partitude for inserting knowledge. Beand intertaine, and possess a transfer and aptitude for imparting knowledge. Between the age of seventeen and twenty Mahlon taught the district school. He used to delight in going to Washington, listening to the debates in Congress and searching the libraries.

searching the libraries.

He was always of a mechanical turn, which led him, by the advice of his father, to direct his attention to dentistry, and when twenty he decided to go to Cleveland, when twenty he decided to go to Cleveland, Ohio, and enter the office of an old friend of his father, Dr. Wright, who was a successful practitioner in that city. He accomplished his journey to Cleveland partly on foot and by help from passing farmers or other, who would give him a meal or a ride for a few pennies or his pocket knife, which he parted with for this purpose.

### Practiced His Profession.

After staying two or three years with Dr Wright he went to Earlville, N. Y., where he commenced the practice of dentistry. His father having been appointed a com puter in the United States nautical almanac office, then located at Cambridge, Mass., Mahlon removed to Cambridgeport, where he established himself in his profession and practiced it very successfully for several years. It was here that he invented the celebrated mineral plate teeth, which he patented in the United States, Great Britain and France, and which gave him a high standing in the profession.

He married in 1856 Achsah Ashley of Springfield, Mass., and went to Philadelphia to introduce his patent, which he did most successfully, and in November of the same year he came to Washington and opened an office at 1905 Pennsylvania avenue, near the corner of 9th street, and practiced his profession for a period of over twenty years. He had great inventive genius, and during this time patented several inventions of value.

He had a sanguine temperament, was of Mass., Mahlon removed to Cambridgeport.

eral inventions of value.

He had a sanguine temperament, was of a social and kindly nature, generous to a fault, was on intimate social terms with some of our most prominent citizens, such as Dr. James C. Hall, Peter Force, John W.

### Forney, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Seward and others. Trusted in the Future.

He died of heart fallure at the country residence of his brother, Judge George Loomis, at Terra Alta, W. Va., October 13. 1886, at the age of sixty, after an illness of only one week. His brother remarks: "During his last illness he was unlifted and trengthened by the consciousness that the world would some time understand and realize the grandeur of his discovery. He seemed to be indifferent as to his having the glory and renown of it, but he wanted mankind to enjoy the fruits of his discoveries, maintaining that it would be the means of establishing a brotherhood among the nations and races that nothing else could accomplish; and would give to the children of men grander and truer concep-tions of Deity than now prevailed. There was one thought that at times brought sad-ness to his heart. 'I know that I am by some, even many, regarded as a crank-by o abandon a lucrative profession and pur-sue this ignis fatuus, but I know that I am right, and if the present generation lives long enough their opinions will be changed—and their wonder will be that they did not perceive it before. I shall never see it per-fected-but it will be, and others will have the honor of the discovery. Still, I do not care for that-except it would be gratifying I confess, to live to see the world acknowledge that I am at least sane; or at least such a crank as God employs to move the world. By confining myself to the ordinary routine of affairs I could have made, no doubt, a comfortable living, even more than a competency—then passed away and be forgotten—but an impulse has driven me that I could not resist.

### ART NOTES.

Mr. Max Weyl is now occupying his studio in the Barbizon building, after a long summer passed among the Virginia hills at Castle Hill and the Warm and Hot Springs. Mr. Weyl is one who, when he works, applies his whole stock of en ergy and concentration, which, to a certain extent, explains the large number of canvases he has brought home with him. He has in no way confined himself, for the pictures extend over a wide range of subject and treat many different effects from the dewey lightness of morning to the richness and splendor of a stormy sunset. Among his most successful pictures is one of breaking clouds after a rain; a stream flowing out of the right of the composition curtain of mellow light is hung below the clouds. He is particularly strong in two forest interiors. One, a study of catalpa trees, with their twisted trunks and gnarled branches, supporting a mass of foliage which here and there lets the sunlight through to play over the grass and the raw, red clay, that crops out in patches immediately takes the spectator back into the cool and quiet recesses of the wood. Another of some immense oaks, worked on a late October day, happily treats the prolem of the gorgeous, almost gaudy color ing, toned down to more a feeling of repose through the all-pervading influence of th autumn haze. An unusual composition, painted while the summer greens still remained, has a fluffy willow in the foreground, from under which a little rivulet wanders down, with further back a row of dying apple trees silhouetted against the sky. Among the most inspiring of his motifs was a sunset over the hills. A motifs was a sunset over the hills. A road leads straight away along the hillside to a clump of trees, that burn in a perfect giory of the hues of fall, while bey blue hills the fire-fringed clouds are piled up against the wide oriflamme of the even-lng sky. Another study of evening is felt from an entirely different aspect, and while it has none of the dramatic brilliance of the first, is full of the subtle mystery of of the first, is full of the subtle mystery of twilight. Upon a broad expanse of flat-toned gray sky one long yellow streak lingers, broken only by a group of poplars that rises in the middle distance, near a still pool that dimly mirrors the lambent glow. An effect almost French in feeling that would but seldom be seen in this country is of some willows which rise with

# Perhaps it Would be.



Don't you think it would be a capital idea to call in and inspect the EXTRA HEAVY BLUE BEAVER of which we are making Winter Overcoats at a SPECIAL PRICE?

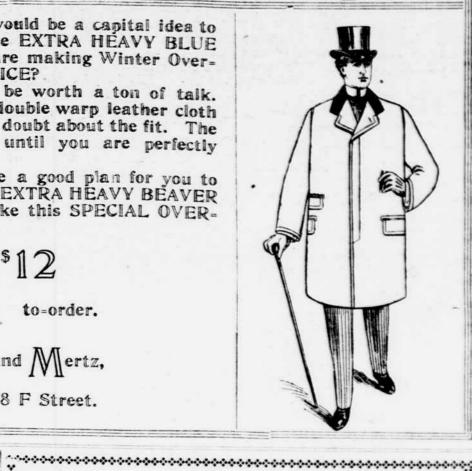
An inspection will be worth a ton of talk. You can then see the double warp leather cloth lining. Don't have any doubt about the fit. The coat will not be yours until you are perfectly pleased with the fit.

Perhaps it would be a good plan for you to call in and examine the EXTRA HEAVY BEAVER from which we will make this SPECIAL OVER-COAT.

Special \$12

to-order.

Mertz and Mertz, 906 & 908 F Street.



green foliage. Of all the pictures he secured that least likely to appeal to the layman and which will perhaps be appreciated more than any other among his artist friends is a simply worked sketch of a cloud-laced twilight sky, seen over a broad foreground of yellowish pink and greenish-yellow field, and a line of dark, farm-crowned mountains. Mr. Weyl has never returned with a more satisfactory lot of pictures, for he seems to have painted with even a bigger feeling and with more a poet's conception than in his former work the public knows so well.

Mr. E. H. Miller has in his studio several water color sketches that represent his work in the Catskills this summer. A large picture of a clear mountain torrent bounding down over the rocks seems to have aught perfectly the action of the leaping water, while a smaller study of a somewhat similar motif is interesting for the way in which the evening sun filters through the bush and lightly kisses the tops of the boulders. The most freshly tender of all his sketches is one of very early morning-that period when nature fully refreshed with the night's rest snatches a few more delicious moments of repose before she feels the sun in her eyes and wakes. A stream widens into a small pond, where the stems of several tall saplings are quiveringly reflected, and back in the distance the bills along the horizon melt into a creamy violet haze that would meed only a little stronger accent of pur-ple to produce an evening effect. An illus-tration in India ink for the song of Hiawa-tha leaves nothing to be desired in the in-terpretation of the epic. It chooses the moment when

"Gitche Manito, the mighty, Smoked the calumet, the peace pipe, As a signal to the nations,"

As a signal to the nations, and the fine old figure is leaning back upon the great rocks of the mountain, while the damp mists and vapors of sunrise curl upward and mingle with the plume of smoke that rises from "the calumet, the peace

artists have produced a larger amount of work than Mr. Walter Paris, who spent Orkney Springs in the West Virginia mountains. He is essentially a water colorist and a thorough master of the technique of his medium, which he used with the greatest refinement and delicacy of feeling. His subject matter this year was of a distinctly different type from that which he has been handling for some time pastlarge mountain scenery with long, bold sweeps of horizon line and grand cloud effects. Sometimes the bigness of the sentiment palls on one, but whenever such has been the case the artist has hunted out those little nooks and corners full of interto occur in a series of more ambitious studies. Many of his sketches are especialnoteworthy for the excellent rendering of vivid sunlight on green leaves, and all the sky effects show mest careful study of atmospheric quality and of the shape and movement of cloud forms. Mr. Paris is particularly dexterous and clever in the presentment of old houses, with which he seems to enter into sympathy and personify much the same as Dickens used to do; as, for instance, in a sketch of an old ram-shackle place with an air of faded respectability, where in its palmy days, it is said Washington used to lead the cotillion. A large sketch of an architectural subject a Annapolis is handled with the same feeling after the inner character and personality of the house. Since his return to the city he has done several large studies of autumn oliage at Gaithersburg that are excellen

Several portraits of prominent people are cearing completion in Mr. Robert Hinckley's studio. The largest of the canvases, and one which is in every way a success, i of Erskine W. Phelps of Chicago, and is painted for the Calumet Club, of which Mr Phelps is president. The sitter is posed easily and naturally in a wicker chair, one hand resting on a table, and Mr. Hinckley has realized on the pose to set off to excellent advantage the shrewd yet kindly countenance of the prominent merchant A striking and dignified portrait is that of Chief Justice Fuller, done for Bowdoin College, among the alumni of which is the chief justice. The thoughtful and culthe chief justice. The thoughtful and cuntivated face surrounded by long white locks make a picture one is obliged to remember. Colonel J. P. Dulaney of Virginia is the interesting subject of an expension of the colonic co ginia is the interesting subject of an ex-cellent portrait, sober and somewhat subdued in tone, but very rich in effect, and John O'Donnell looks out from the canvas of another portrait with his hands resting upon a light bamboo cane. ves'coat and generally stylish and gressively up-to-date costume would seem to detract from the dignity of the portrait, but the artist has so managed it that it serves as a decided improvement.

Of late years Mr. W. H. Holmes has done but little art work, his scientific duties eaving him with neither the time nor inclination for sketching, but a trip to Mexico and Central American in view of archaeological research among the wonderful ruins was fruitful of a series of water colors altogether delightful and charming and of particular interest because of their unusual subject matter. Several of them were done from a moving railway train, and all were worked rapidly, but they gain just that much in freshness and directness. Among the most interesting are some studies of ships in the harbor at Vera Cruz, which fairly sparkle with the crisp little color notes on the vessels and the sharp touches of bright reflection sprinkled all over the surface of the deep

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Picturesque Cumberland has supplied Mr. Edward Siebert with a number of splendid motifs. As Mr. Slebert is a realist and believes in painting nature precisely as he finds her, he was fortunate in selecting subjects that not even the most earnest advocate of liberal adoption and easy that would but seldom be seen in this country is of some willows which rise with branchless stems to quite a height and then swell out into brave tops of powdery gray idealism in art could complain of as to artistic interest and paintability. A composition brimming with fascinating detail was secured along the Chesapeake and of the Schley home fund. Mr. E. B. Hay idealism in art could complain of as to

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It is necessary for us to make room for the display of the ele gant line of holiday goods that is waiting to be unpacked. To give us the space needed we have decided to

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Ohio canal. In the foreground a battered has also offered to deliver an illustrated old canal boat which still retains some touches of bright paint is repeated line for line on the surface of the placid water, while along the right bank a line of red roofs and the usual flotsam and tetsam of roofs and the usual flotsam and jetsam of the towpath furnishes no end of interesting matter. A large study elaborately worked out and developed with the most minute exactitude is of an old white walled spring house under a spreading willow tree. The effect of sunlight is rendered following: with great truth and fidelity and the diffi-cult problem of a light wail in shadow is commissioner John W. Ross chairman: Edwin B. Hay, vice chairman: E. S. Johnstein B. Hay wice chairman: E. S.

### SCHLEY HOME FIND.

Substantial Progress Made by the Committee in Charge. Further progress toward organizing and systematizing the work of securing a home for Rear Admiral W. S. Schley was made yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at a meeting of the Schley home fund committee at the Arlington Hotel, Mr. John W. Ross. chairman, was absent on account of illness, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. E. B. Hay, vice chairman. Mr. W. A. Hungerford kept the minutes. During the evening a number of large subscriptions were received, some of the contributors being O. G. Staples, T. E. Roessle, Gasherle De Witt, J. F. Manning, A. Gude, E. I. Shope, J. H. Small, jr., E. B. Hay, W. A. Hungerford and General Felix Agnus of Baltimore. About \$800 was thus subscribed. The following were appointed to act as a committee on ways and means to map out the work of raising the necessary funds: James G. Berrett, chairman; T. E. Roessle, O. G. Staples, James L. Norris, J. H. Smail, jr., Dr. Percy Hickling, Gasherie De Witt, George W. Evans, Thos. C. Noyes, J. F. Manning and E. I. Shope, A meeting of this committee has been called for Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, in the parlors of the Riggs House. At that

Howard Q. Mills reported by letter that he had secured small subscriptions amount-ing to a total of \$87. Secretary Hungerford was instructed to write to Miss Edna McClellan, who had started a Schley home fund in New York, commending her action, and to the New York Journal for its inter

time a number of subcommittees will be

several newspapers to receive and acknowl-

The Schley committee was recently encllowing: Commissioner John W. Ross, chairma

bed of a stream. A large picture of a faint moon in a twilight sky reflected in a bit of smooth water has many good points, while a study of a dead tree bathed in the late afternoon sun is the acme of honest realism. Two studies of roads leading between trees whose faliage is dyed in all the pleasant colors of Indian summer are the product of his brush since his return.

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The annual meeting of the Society of Washington Artists for the election of officers was held last Tuesday evening at the galleries of the society on Connecticut avenue. The election resulted in but one change from the list of last year's officers. Mr. Chilton because of other duties feeling unable to continue in the office of treasurer, which he had so ably filled, Mr. H. J. Morgan was elected to that responsible position. The list of officers now reads: E. H.

Brown, James G. Berret, L. B. Brown, M. A. Ballinger, Captain R. C. Du Bois, Senator Clark, Loring Chapelle, S. W. Curridea. A. Ballinger, Captain R. C. Du Bois, Senator Clark, Loring Chapelle, S. W. Curridea. E. G. Chase, S. G. Cornwell, G. W. Cissell, Dr. Frank T. Chamberlain, Robert Castelberg, John W. Douglass, Henry E. Davis George A. Darling, C. C. Duncanson, William J. Dwyer, George Davis, W. E. W. Davidey, John T. Devine, William B. Gurley, W. F. Gude, M. Golden, W. Foscer, A. F. Fox, Lucius E. Gridley, Frank Gamon, Holdsworth Gordon, William B. Gurley, W. F. Gude, M. Golden, W. H. J. Morgan, W. B. Libbs, T. L. Holbrook, Frank Hume, Senator Henderson, S. B. Hege, W. S. Hibbs, T. L. Holbrook, Frank Hume, Senator Henderson, S. B. Hege, W. S. Hibbs, T. L. Holbrook, which he had so ably filled, Mr. H. J. Morgan was elected to that responsible posttion. The list of officers now reads; E. H. Miller, president; R. C. Child, vice president; J. H. Moser, secretary, and H. J. Morgan, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of E. C. Messer, U. S. J. Dunbar, W. T. Curtis, Carl Weller and Miss Mathilde Meuden. It was further decided that after the exhibition of the Water Color Club the galleries should be open for three months, dating from January 1, for the exhibition of the pictures of any of the society members who cared to make use of the privilege.

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Mr. Wells Sawyer started this week on a trip to Europe, to be gone about a month.

### Humane Society on the Lookout. Fe the Editor of The Evening Star:

The Washington Humane Society thanks both the editor of The Star and "A Constant Subscriber" for calling attention to the abuse of horses, at the foot of 17th street northwest, at the sand wharf. The society has, however, before this, had its agents on the look out at this place, but with the great amount of work which these agents have to do, it would require the power of being in several places at once to neutralize the evil work of cruel drivers or carcless owners of horses in this city.

There is another obstacle to the enforce ment of better treatment to the wretched y overworked and ill-treated animals so often seen upon our streets, and that is the fact that those holding the power, in law, of punishing persons so ill-treating animals do not impose sufficient punishment. A slight nunishment, or as often occurs take ing of "personal bonds" not to repeat the offense, is frequently an encouragement to the offender to go out and offend again. The society has been fortunate in its support in the cause of humanity from some in control of the courts, but it has frequently suffered severe discouragement from the fact that support has not been forthcoming in other instances, and that the offender has committed his brutality with little fear of being punished in co (Mrs.) MARIAN L. O'DONOGHUE Member of the Executive Board, W. H. S.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cares whoop-

ing-cough and measles' cough. This wonderful remedy will save the children from many a dis-tressing coughing spell and soon effect a cure.

November 17, 1899.